

- May 11. A child of Elijah Pain aged 2 years & half.—14. Miriam the wife of Reuben Carpenter, aged 37.
 June 13. John son of Phinehas Chapman, aged 9 years.—28. Herod son of Eli Hammond aged 4 years.—29. The wife of Irad Fuller aged 36 years.
 July 7. Harriot daughter of Eli Hammond aged 3 years.
 Aug^t 23. Andrew Emerfon aged 57 years.
 Sep^t 19. Lucy wife of Joel Rockwell aged 44.—30. Nabby daughter of Joel Rockwell aged 9 years.
 Oct^r 9. Lydia wife of Hezek^h Loomis aged 50 y^{rs}.—10. David Ladd Son of Joel Rockwell aged 1 y^r.—21. Isaac Brunfon aged 70 years.—24. A Son of Doc^t Roger Dart aged 9 years.
 Oct^r 31. The wife of Cap^t Ozias Biffel aged 76 years.
 Nov^r 10. Isaac Colton aged 43 years.—11. The wife of doct^r Roger Dart aged

Anno Domⁱ 1804.

- Ap^l 13. The wife of Elijah Paine aged 26.
 May 7. An infant child of Elliot Palmer.—11. Twin infant children of Oliver Hunt
 June 24. Harvey Brunfon son of Jabez Brunfon ag^d 17.
 July 10. An infant child of Hope Tucker.
 Oct 19. An infant child of Ashur Isham.
 Nov^{br} 23 Jonathan Chapman Jun^r aged 36.—30. Daniel King aged 24 years. He was instantly killed by accidentally slipping under the crank of the water wheel of a Sawmill when it was going.
 Decem^{br} 4. Phinehas Strong, aged 79.—9. Sarah Tryon aged.—25. A child of Augufus Grant aged 10 months.

Anno Domⁱ 1805.

- Apriel 2. Almon son of Sam^l Cooley aged 2 months.
 Sept^r 21. Susanna, wife of Daniel Thrall, aged 23 years.—23. Susanna Marian M^cCrary, a girl who lived with John Worburton, aged 13 years.—27. Solomon Loomis aged 71 years.
 Nov^{br} 11. A daughter of ——— Oldroof, aged 3 years.
 Decm^{br} 27. Mary M^cLean aged 21 years.

Anno Domⁱ 1806.

- Feb^r 11 A child of Ruffel Thrall, aged 10 months.
 May 1. Lewis Terrel, son of Reuben Skinner ag^d 4 y^{rs}.—12. An infant child of ——— Morgan.
 June 8. A child of Charles Kellogg aged 7 months.—11. Sheldon son of Eben^r Kellogg J^r aged 18 months.—16. An infant child of Ep^m Williams.—30. Cap^t Alexander M^cLean, aged 59.

Anno Domⁱ 1807.

- March 24. Lucy the wife of Afahel Root, aged 73.
 Apr^l 5. The wife of Elijah Tucker aged 69.—8. Twin infants of Eraftus Hunt.
 May 5. Widow Mary Hunt aged 72.
 June 1. The wife of Daniel Root, aged 51.—7. The wife of y^e Rev. Eben^r Kellogg aged 67.
 Sept 20. Nathaniel Hill aged 32.—27. The wife of Elijah King, aged 64 years.
 Nov 14. A child of Isaac King, aged 2 months.—17. An infant child of Jofiah Jones.

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

TROWBRIDGE-MARSHALL.—The Trowbridge-Marshall paper in the REGISTER, ante, page 291, explains the following entry in the Dorchester town records, which in turn would be confirmatory, if confirmation were needed.

"Nathaniel Duncan Senior sould vnto Anthony Gulliver the 15th of the 11th moneth 1644 about 4 akers and half of land on Capt^e neck which was belonging to M^r James Marshall of Exeter in old England and was late in the possession of Thomas Trobridge" etc. (Boston Record Commissioners' Report, No. 4, p. 53.)

We now see that this land belonged to the brother of Mrs. Thomas Trowbridge.

Boston, Mass.

HENRY A. PHILLIPS.

PROUTY BIBLE RECORDS.—The two following Prouty family records are from an old Bible now carefully treasured by descendants of the family in Schenectady, N. Y.

Elija Prouty & Lydia Prouty, of Brattleborough in the state Vermont, belonging to their property bought in the month December 1808th year of our Lord. Together with their children names and the year and month that they were born in.

Sophia Prouty born June the 5th 1768th year
 Elija Prouty born March 2th 1770th year
 Elisha Prouty born April 29th 1772th year
 Salmon Prouty born September 26th 1775th
 Lydia Prouty born April the 5. 1777th year
 Eunice Prouty born March 28th 1779th year
 William Prouty born July the 30th 1781th year
 Elitha Prouty born December 14th 1783th year
 William Prouty born July the 1th 1785th year
 Cynthia Prouty born August the 9th 1789th

Written by James Prouty of Brattleboro.

Elija Prouty & Hannah Prouty of Brattleboro in the state of Vermont, belonging to their property Dec. 9th 1830th year of our Lord. Together with their children names and the year & month they were born in.

Sarah B. Prouty Born Dec. 6th 1790th year.
 Polly A. Prouty Born June 6th 1802^d year.
 Lydia C. Prouty Born July 14th 1804th year.
 Eliza B. Prouty Born August 2^d 1806th year.
 Alfred W. Prouty Born Dec. 30th 1808th year.
 Elija W. H. Prouty Born July 10th 1812th year.
 Lemeul D. Prouty Born October 29th 1817th year.
 Simon Prouty Born January 3^d 1819th year.
 Charles Prouty Born July 21st 1822th year.
 Francis D. Prouty Born March 10th 1824th year.
 Hannah D. Prouty Born May 22^d 1830th year.

2 North Ferry St., Schenectady, N. Y.

NATHAN VAN PATTEN.

COLE, BLODGETT, NUTTING.—The following records would seem to show that Jane, the wife of Isaac Cole of Woburn, had previously married ——— Eggleton.

Middlesex Co. Court Record:

The Humble request of Jane Cole y^e relict of Isack Cole deceased, & of Samuel Bloghead & John Nutton, y^t whereas Jsack Cole of Wooburn died intestate

and left a one hundred twenty pounds Estate: viz. forty pounds in moveables and y^e rest in house & Lands. Its their request y^t their Mother in law Jane Cole may have a competency to maintain her in her old age she being about 74 years old. If the court see fit to order y^e one half of the s^d Estate y^e above mentioned parties are willing to Entertain her & free y^e town from charges and y^e Selectmen of Wooburn doe concur herein.

Camb^r 6. 8. 74

The Court having heard w^t all Ptyes concerned can say in this case, do order to y^e widow forty pounds to be payed out of y^e moveables as prifed in the Inventory, or money, & y^e widow to make choyc of her bed & furntiture in pt.

Woburn Town Records:

John Nutting married, Aug. 28, 1650, Sarah Eggleton.
Sammel Blodgett married, Dec. 13, 1655, Ruth Eggleton.
Isaac Cole died June 10, 1674.
Jane Cole died Mar. 10, 1687.

Woburn, Mass.

ARTHUR G. LORING.

NOTES FROM ENGLISH RECORDS.—Northmore v. Ball. William Ball said to be beyond the seas. (Exchequer Bills and Answers, 2 Ann, Devonshire, N^o 30.)

Will of Joseph Ball late of S. Marys, White Chapel Parish, co. Lancaster, in Virginia, but now at Stratford in parish of Westham, co. Essex, England, esquire. Lands in Virginia and elsewhere to my daughter Frances Ball and her heirs. Nephew Joseph Chinn in Virginia, £20. 10 Sept. 1750. Witn: Eliz. Moore, Peter Newman, Rich. Newman. Proved in P. C. C., 27 March 1760, by Frances wife of Rawleigh Downmer, the daughter of dec^d and sole exex. (91 Lynch.)

Will of Thomas Hobbs of Dover, Kent, gent. Son Thomas Hobbs hath been for several years in some part beyond the Seas. Dated 13 March 1724. Proved in P. C. C., 29 April 1726. (72 Plymouth.)

Will of Sidrache Petoe of Godalminge, co. Surrey. Henry Petoe my eldest son if he be alive or return into England. Proved in Arch. of Surrey, 20 Feb. 1640-1. (251 Harding.)

Probate of will of Sarah Hyde of S. James Clerkenwell, widow, 2 June 1715, to Edward Newman trustee for the use and benefit of Joseph Hyde and Edmund Hyde in parts beyond the Seas the sons, as no one is made executor. Arch. of London.

Humfrey Hyde beyond the Seas. He was son of George Hyde of Blagrave near Abington, Berks, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Keit of Eberton, co. Glouc., she died 2 Aug. 1677. *Arms*, Gules, two Chevrons Argent. (Page 64, Gwillim's Display of Heraldry.)

Will of Richard Kett, citizen and draper of London. Aunt Madam Grace Sylvester, now resident in Barbadoes, who is exex. of her late husband Constant Sylvester, dec^d. P. C. C., 1680. (118 Bath.)

14 Feb. 1679-80. Issued a commission to Ruth Swayne the relect and principal legatee nominated in testament of Richard Swayne late of Ringwood in co. Southampton, but at Newfoundland, to administer the goods of the dec^d, for that no exor. was nominated in the will. P. C. C., Probate Act Book, 1680. (Registered at 30 Bath.)

Ruben Clarke formerly of Boston, New England, now residing in George Street, Hanover Square, Westminster, in his will mentions good friend Joseph Lee of Cambridge, New England, a ring. Dated 11 Dec. 1794. Proved in P. C. C., 5 Jan. 1795. (372 Newcastle.)

Jonathan Simpson formerly of Boston, State of Massachusetts Bay, N. America, but late of the City of Bristol, proved 23 Oct. 1795, under £5000. (P. C. C., Probate Act Book.)

John Boylston formerly of Boston, Mass., in New England, but late of City of Bath, sentence May 1795. (P. C. C., Probate Act Book.)

Mary Cooper formerly of Charleston, South Carolina, proved May 1797. (P. C. C., Probate Act Book.)

John Abbot, aged 20, a Tyler, emigrated from Bristol to Philadelphia in 1775. (Fothergill MSS., 4397.)

Mary Abercrombie, aged 27, a Spinster, emigrated from Southwark to Maryland in 1775. (Fothergill MSS., 4954.)

Thomas Ackley, aged 24, Husbandman, emigrated from Norwich to Maryland in 1774. (Fothergill MSS., 2634.)

George Adams, aged 25, Husbandman, emigrated from Derby to Virginia in 1774. (Fothergill MSS., 835.)

GERALD FOTHERGILL.
11 Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, London, England.

QUERIES.

WRIGHT.—Wanted, the ancestry of Asa Wright, architect, who drew plans and superintended the erection of the buildings of Dartmouth College. He was a personal friend of the first president of the college, Dr. Wheelock. He had a son, Dr. Asahel, born 1767.

47 Granite St., Cambridge, Mass.

R. P. WRIGHT.

FRANKLIN.—Ancestry or place of birth wanted of James Franklin, born about 1750, who was living in eastern New York before 1780, where his children were born, among whom were Asa, Henry, and Andres. Asa was born in 1780, and married, in Orange Co., N. Y., Roxana Chapman; Andres married Dorothy Pratt of Oxford, Mass., and lived in early life in Otsego Co., N. Y. James Franklin, the father, always claimed to be a near relative of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, which claim was affirmed by many who had known him in his early years.

467 Washington St., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Rev.) H. F. FAIRBANKS.

REPLIES.

SAMPSON.—Regarding the statement of Ruth Sampson's parentage, quoted in the REGISTER, ante, page 221, as appearing in Marshfield Town Records, Mr. Edward H. Whorf sends me the following true copies of the records:

Marshfield Records. Original, vol. ii, p. 147: "John Fullinton of Marshfield & Ruth Samson of Duxbury were married the 13th day of october 1720"

Marshfield Records. Hatch Copy, 1879. Alphabetically arranged. Marriages, p. 32: "Fullin(g)ton John Marshfield Ruth Sampson Duxbury Oct. 13-1720 Rev. James Gardner II. p. 147." After the words "Ruth Sampson" is a caret and this inserted *in pencil*, at some time after 1879, when the copy was made: "dau of Caleb Sampson and Mercy Standish."

Concerning the further statement that Ruth Sampson was the mother of all the children of John Fullerton, the following would seem to show it erroneous:

Boston Evening Post, of April 20, 1767 (quoted in Briggs's "History of Shipbuilding on North River, Plymouth County, Massachusetts," page 353): "About a month since was born at Gen. Winslow's farm, a daughter of John Fullerton, whose age is 73 years, his wife's 47, the child being his seventeenth," etc.

EDITOR.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

HISTORY OF NEW HARLEM, N. Y.—A new book entitled: "The History of the Patentees of New Harlem, N. Y. (1666), and Their Descendants; being an account of the claimants to the lands and properties of New Harlem" is in preparation by Murray Edward Poole, D.C.L., LL.D., of Ithaca, N. Y. The following is a list of the original Harlem Patentees: John Delavall, Resolved Waldron, Joost Van Oblinis (Oblinus), Daniel Tourneur, Adolf Meyer (Myer), John Spragge, Jan Hendricks Brevoort, Jan Delamater, Isaac Delamater, Barent Waldron, Johannes Vermilje (Vermilje), Lawrence Jansen (Low), Peter Van Oblinis (Oblinus), Jan Dykeman (Dyckman), Jan Nagel, Arent Harmanse (Bussing), Cornelis Jansen (Kortright), Jacqueline Towmeur, Hester Delamater, Johnnes Verveelen (Van Valen), William Haldron (Holdrum), Abraham

1800, in Chichester, and died December 6, 1864, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was reared upon the home farm in Chichester, and received the ordinary education supplied by the common schools of his native town. Going to Boston he there engaged for some years in the grocery business, and subsequently removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was for many years a druggist, until failing health compelled him to abandon active business life. He was a man of quiet, domestic tastes, and did not assume to mingle in public affairs. He was a member of the Masonic order, and was a highly respected citizen. He was married (first) January 1, 1825, to Harriet Richardson, of Medford, Massachusetts, who died in 1837, and they had three children: Harriet, Augustus and Caroline, all of whom are now deceased. The first died unmarried. Augustus was for many years a druggist in Lowell, and was the originator of "Hoyt's German Cologne" which had a great popularity and very wide sale. The younger daughter became the wife of Captain James M. Upton, of Boston, where she died. Edward Langmaid Staniels was married (second), November 11, 1840, to Ruth Bradley, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Tay) Eastman, of East Concord (see Eastman, VI). She was born March 22, 1812, and is still living at East Concord, where she took up her residence in 1869, in the house where she was born. She has one child who is the subject of the next paragraph.

(VII) Charles Eastman, only child of Edward Langmaid and Ruth Bradley (Eastman) Staniels, was born December 27, 1844, in Lowell, Massachusetts, and received his preliminary education there and in Pembroke Academy. He graduated from the Washington grammar school of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was later a student for two years at the Roxbury Latin School. While in school he enlisted in March, 1862, in the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, for service in the Civil war. Being a minor at this time, and his father being in feeble health and feeling the need of his son's assistance, he procured the rejection of the latter from the service. The son then engaged in the wholesale gent's furnishing goods in Boston, and in 1865 went on the road as a commercial salesman. He soon became general agent for an establishment in South Boston which was engaged in the manufacture of paper collars, and continued this connection until 1874. He subsequently became associated as junior partner in the firm of G. D. Dows & Company, manufacturer of soda water apparatus in Boston. After two years he sold out his interest in this concern, and returned to the employment of the paper collar manufacturers. On account of failing health he was obliged to practically abandon business for a period of about two years, and most of this time was spent in Concord. In 1886 he became general agent for New Hampshire and Vermont of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and this association has been continuous to the present time. To this occupation he brought a ripeness of experience, an energy and business ability which built up the business in his charge to a large degree.

On his rejection for service in the Civil war, he became a member of the Old Tiger Regiment of Militia in Boston, and received a commission. During the draft riots in 1864, he was in command of the detachment guarding the armory at Boyleston Hall for a period of ten days. He continued his connection with this organization until his removal from Boston. His interest in military affairs, how-

ever, has been continuous, and for many years he has been a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, the leading military organization of New Hampshire. He entered as a private in 1892, and rose through the gradations until he was major commanding from 1903 to 1906, and refused a further election to that office. He is still an active member, and is in almost continuous service on various committees, as well as in the regular work of the organization. He is a past president of the State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and also a past president of the White Mountain Commercial Travelers' Association, a very large body in New England. He was a member of the executive committee of the National Life Underwriters' Association for twelve years, and for many years has served as secretary and treasurer of the Republican city committee of Concord. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library of his home city, and is a member of the East Congregational Church of Concord.

Major Staniels was married October 22, 1874, to Eva Florence Tuttle, of Boston, who was born March 11, 1852, in Lowell, Massachusetts, daughter of Gilman and Charlotte (Hackett) Tuttle, both of old New Hampshire families. The following children have been born to Major and Mrs. Staniels: 1. Charles Tuttle, born May 22, 1876, was married June 14, 1900, to Elsie Marie Fuller, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Ruth Celia, born April 7, 1901; and Dorothy Eva, July 31, 1905. 2. Mabel Ruth, born February 14, 1878, was married June 2, 1906, to Jay Roy Spiller, and resides in Concord. They have a daughter, Miriam Florence, born September 15, 1907. 3. Grace, born September 30, 1880, died October 21, of the same year. 4. Roscoe, born February 14, 1886, died September 23, 1902.

NUTTING The Nuttings are a New England pioneer family which was founded in Massachusetts at an early date in the history of that colony and it was transplanted in New Hampshire considerably more than a hundred years ago. Its representatives fought in the early Indian wars, were enrolled in the Continental army during the American Revolution, and supported the cause of the Union in the sanguinary civil strife of 1861-65.

(I) John Nutting, who came from the county of Kent, England, was residing in Woburn, Massachusetts, as early as 1650, and was one of the petitioners for the town of Chelmsford, whither he went in the spring of 1655. In 1661 he removed to Groton, Massachusetts, as one of its original proprietors, and his dwelling constituted one of the five garrison houses. He was killed in an attack upon the town March 13, 1676, by a band of Indians under the notorious John Monoco. August 28, 1650, he was married in Woburn to Sarah Eggleton, who returned there after her husband's death. She was the mother of seven children: John, James and Mary, who were baptized in Chelmsford; Deborah, Sarah, Ebenezer and Jonathan, who were born in Groton.

(II) John, son of John and Sarah (Eggleton) Nutting, was born in Woburn, August 25, 1651. The christian name of his first wife whom he married December 11, 1674, was Mary, and on January 3, 1707-08, he married for his second wife Mary Parker. He was a lifelong resident of Groton, and the father of: John, Daniel, Jonathan and Eleazer.

(III) Eleazer, son of John and Mary Nutting, was born in Groton, but the date of his birth is not

Church from 30 June 1783, and d. 14 Sept. 1804, a. 69; his w. Sarah d. of paralysis 31 Mar. 1815, a. 69.

11. ISAAC, s. of William (8), was a currier, and resided principally at Menot., where he d. 17 July 1791, a. 53, "by the bite of a venomous insect," leaving chil. *Isaac*, *Amos*, and *William*.

12. PILLEMON, s. of William (8), was a farmer, res. in Lex., m. Rhoda Mead 13 Sept. 1786, and had *Thomas*, *Betsey*, *Edwin*, *Charles*, *Harrison*, and others. He d. 17 Oct. 1806.

13. WILLIAM, s. of William (8), was a farmer, res. in Lex., and d. 1 May 1837, a. 80. His s. *William*, of Chs., was father of William A. Munroe, a trader in Cambridge.

14. JAMES, s. of James (10), m. Margaret, dau. of Nathan Watson, 10 June 1804, and had *Nathan Watson*, b. 7 July 1806, grad. H. C. 1830, an Episcopal clergyman residing here; *James*, b. 15 Dec. 1808, m. Sarah R. M. Fiske 8 Oct. 1834, publisher and bookseller in Boston and Camb., d. 12 Jan. 1861; *William Watson*, b. 26 Mar. 1810, a grocer, res. here and d. 14 Aug. 1876; *Isaac*, b. 1812, d. 23 Sept. 1817; *Charles Augustus*, b. 1815, d. 28 Sept. 1817. JAMES the f. was a blacksmith, and res. on the northerly side of James Street; he was Deacon of the Church from 2 Aug. 1818 until he d. 31 May 1848; his w. Margaret d. 28 Feb. 1852, a. 78.

15. NATHANIEL, s. of James (10), m. Martha Lewis 12 Dec. 1802; she d. 23 Mar. 1822, and he m. Rebecca Kent 6 Feb. 1823. His chil. were *Nathaniel*, b. Mar. 1804, d. 14 Sept. 1805; *James*, b. 29 Nov. 1805, d. 17 Mar. 1822; *Martha*, b. 1807, d. 2 Jan. 1830; *Nathaniel*, b. 1810, d. 21 Nov. 1822; *Rebecca R.*; and others. NATHANIEL the f. d. 8 June 1854; his w. Rebecca d. 9 Mar. 1871, a. 80.

16. AMOS, s. of Isaac (11), b. 31 Mar. 1766, m. Ruth Prentice 18 Dec. 1803, and had *Henry P.*, b. 17 July 1804, m. Eunice M. E. Burt Oct. 1827; *Francis W.*, b. 22 May 1807, m. Sarah B. Coolidge Sept. 1829, and d. 15 July 1838; *Mary Ann Bird*, b. 7 June 1809, d. unm. 31 Aug. 1873; *Amos*, b. 27 Oct. 1811, m. Celina Robbins 30 Sept. 1852, and had dau. *Caroline Celina*, b. 9 Aug. 1853; *Caleb S.*, b. 18 Mar. 1815, m. Mary Ann Bowen 8 Dec. 1836, and d. 26 Mar. 1870. AMOS the f. res. at the northeasterly corner of Pearl and Auburn streets from about 1805 until he d. 5 Sept. 1829; his w. Ruth d. 17 June 1853, a. nearly 84.

MUTCHIN, CHRISTOPHER, was elected Hog-reeve 1639.

MUZZEY, HESTER (or Esther, otherwise written Muzzy, Mussey, Musse, Muse), was here in 1633, and two years later she owned a house on the westerly side of Holyoke Street, where the printing-house now stands. In 1635 she m. William Ruskew (Reskie or Roscoe), and soon went to Hartford.

2. BENJAMIN, sometimes styled of Malden and sometimes of Rumney Marsh, m. Alice, dau. of Richard Dexter of Malden, where he had *Benjamin*, b. 16 Ap. 1657; *Joseph*, b. 1 Mar. 1658-9. He had also *Richard*; and *Sarah*, who m. John Waite before 1697. In 1678 he bought 15 acres in Chs. which he sold in 1682; in 1680 he bought 250 acres in Billerica; at both these periods he was of Rumney Marsh. He d. before 26 Jan. 1696-7.

3. BENJAMIN, s. of Benjamin (2), was of Rumney Marsh in 1675, when he was impressed as a "trooper" in an expedition against the Indians. He removed to Camb. before 1681, and in 1693 he bought 206 acres at the Farms, where he subsequently resided, and where his posterity remain to this day. He m. Sarah —, who d. 28 Jan. 1710, and he m. Jane —. His chil. were *Mary*, b. 13 July 1683; *John*, b. about 1686; *Benjamin*, b. 20 Feb. 1689-90; *Richard*, b. —, d. unm. 1719; *Amos*, b. 6 Jan. 1699-1700; *Bethia*, b. 15 Ap. 1701; *Thomas*, bap. 1 Sept. 1706, d. 26 Nov. 1740. BENJAMIN the f. d. 5 May 1732; his w. Jane survived.

4. BENJAMIN, s. of Benjamin (3), res. at the Farms. He was in an expedition against the Indians in 1707, when he was taken prisoner, and remained in captivity at Canada until 1710, and perhaps longer. He subsequently returned, and by w. Patience, had *Joseph*, *John*, *Benjamin*, *Esther*, m. — Meriam; *Mary*, m. — Reed. He d. 19 Jan. 1764; his w. Patience d. 7 Oct. 1767, a. 79.

5. AMOS, s. of Benjamin (3), m. Esther Green 26 Sept. 1734, and had *Esther*, b. 11 June 1735; *Sarah*, b. 30 Mar. 1737; *Amos*, b. 7 June 1739, d. July 1740; *Amos*, b. 24 May, 1741; *William*, b. 31 July 1743; *Samuel*, b. 12 July 1745, d. 23 Aug. 1747; *Bethia*, b. 8 July 1747; *Mary*, b. 8 Sept. 1749; *Benjamin*, b. 25 Jan. 1752, grad. H. C. 1774, d. 1777. AMOS the f. res. in Lex. and d. 26 June 1752; his wid. Esther m. Thomas Prentice, Esq., of Newton 4 May 1758, who removed to Lex. and d. there 31 Mar. 1760, a. 49; and she m. Capt. Samuel Whittemore of Camb. 15 Aug. 1765, who d. 2 Feb. 1793; a. 96½ years; she returned again to Lex. and d. 9 Sept. 1801, a. 84.

6. AMOS, s. of Amos (5), m. Abigail Bowers of Billerica, and had in Lex. *Amos*, b. 19 Ap. 1766; *Josiah*, b. 4 Nov. 1767; *Abigail*, b. 27 May 1769; *William*, b. 20 May 1771. AMOS the f. d. 10 Dec. 1822.

7. AMOS, s. of Amos (6), m. Lydia Boutelle of Leominster, and had in Lex. *Elmira*, b. 21 Oct. 1794, m. Charles Reed 23 Oct. 1817, d. 15 Nov. 1819; *Benjamin*, b. 13 Dec. 1795, d. suddenly in Boston 21 Ap. 1848, leaving wid. and children; *Lydia*, b. 11 June 1799, m. Samuel Chandler (late Sheriff of Middlesex) 29 Oct. 1818; *Artemas Bowers*, b. 21 Sept. 1802, grad. H. C. 1824, ordained at Framingham 10 June 1830, resigned 18 May 1833, installed over Cambridgeport Parish 1 Jan. 1834, resigned 4 May 1846, commenced his ministry with the Lee Street Society 7 Sept. 1846, resigned 20 Feb. 1854, installed at Concord, N. H., 29 Mar. 1854, resigned May 1857, installed at Newburyport 3 Sept. 1857, resigned May 1865, returned to Camb. where he has since resided, preaching stately at Chestnut Hill, Newton; he has two sons, *Henry W.*, LL. B. 1855, a lawyer in Camb.; and *David P.*, practised law about a year, enlisted as a private soldier 23 May 1861, served through the war, and was discharged as Lieut.-colonel 8 Oct. 1865, grad. from the Harvard Divinity School 1869; ordained at Littleton Oct. 1869, resigned Ap. 1871, settled at Stow July 1872, resigned Sept. 1876; *Abigail*, b. 26 Nov. 1804, m. Samuel Chandler 11 Sept. 1834; *Amos Otis*, b. 11 June 1808, d. 20 Jan. 1812.

MYGATE, JOSEPH (otherwise written Mygatt, probably the same whose name appears among the freemen of 1635 as Maggott), was here in 1634, and res. on the easterly side of North Avenue in 1636. He rem. to Hartford and was Townsman, or Selectman there in 1639. Hinman says, "He was the ancestor of the Mygatts in Fairfield and Litchfield counties," and "a valuable man in the Colony."

NEEDHAM, JOHN, of Boston (otherwise written Neadom, and Nedam), m. Elizabeth, dau. of Zechariah Hicks, 10 Oct. 1679, and had *Elizabeth*, *Hannah*, *Margaret*, *Zechariah*, and *Mehetabel*. The mother d. 4 Feb. 1690-91, a. 36; the chil. were placed under the guardianship of their grandfather Hicks, and some or all of them probably became members of his household. *Elizabeth*, m. John Maynard of Sudbury 7 Dec. 1713; *Mehetabel*, m. Jonathan Maynard of Sudbury 10 Dec. 1714.

NEWMAN, PATIENCE, m. Nathaniel Sparhawk 3 Oct. 1649. SAMUEL, of Rehoboth, m. Hannah Bunker 2 May 1689; the same SAMUEL (probably), m. wid. Theodosia Wiswall before 1709.

NICHOLS, THOMAS, owned house and nine acres near Fresh Pond in 1638.

NORCROSS, JOHN (otherwise written Norcross), in 1642 had 22 acres on the south side of the river.

NUTTING, JOHN, one of the earliest inhabitants of Groton, by w. Sarah, had *Sarah*, b. 29 May 1663; *Ebenezer*, b. 23 Oct. 1666; *Jonathan*, b. 17 Oct. 1668.

2. EBENEZER, s. of John (1), was probably the same who res. in Medf. and by w. Lydia, had *Lydia*, b. 5 Nov. 1692; *Jonathan*, b. 31 Jan. 1694-5; *Sarah*, b. 11 Aug. 1698; *Ebenezer*, b. 9 Aug. 1700; *James*, b. 31 Jan. 1703-4; *Josiah*, b. about 1706; *John*, b. 23 Mar. 1708-9; *Benjamin*, b. 7 Sept. 1711; *Mary*. EBENEZER the f. was a blacksmith, and was described in a deed, as of Camb. 1697. His estate was settled 6 July 1733.

3. JONATHAN, s. of John (1), by Elizabeth had *Hannah*, m. John Gross of Boston, 17 Ap. 1710, and — Shepard of Boston, and was living in 1746;

4068

Sarah, m. John Gay, and d. 1772; *John*, b. 1695, grad. H. C. 1712, Master of the Grammar School at Salem 1719-1749, Ruling Elder of a new church at Salem 1736, Notary Public 1755, Collector of Customs at Salem and Marblehead 1768, and d. 20 May 1790; *Jonathan*; these four were bap. here, 18 July 1697; *Elizabeth*, bap. 9 Oct. 1698, d. unm. between 20 Ap. and 2 June 1785; *Samuel*, b. 1 Aug. 1701; *James*, bap. 25 Ap. 1703; *Ebenezer*, bap. 25 Mar. 1705; prob. d. young; *Mary*, m. Paul Nowell of York, living in 1785. JONATHAN the f. was a gunsmith and locksmith; in 1695 he bought house and land at the N. E. corner of Bow and Holyoke streets, but at a later period he owned and occupied the square inclosed by Dunster, Winthrop, Holyoke, and South streets, except the southeast corner. He d. 1735; his w. Elizabeth and seven children survived.

4. JONATHAN, s. of Jonathan (3), settled in Wrentham, where he d. before 1735. His children were *Jonathan*; *Elizabeth*, b. 1726, was placed under the guardianship of John Gay of Camb. 30 Nov. 1737, being then described as in the twelfth year of her age, m. John Hicks 26 Ap. 1748, and died Dec. (buried the 22d) 1825, a. 99; *Hannah*.

5. SAMUEL, s. of Jonathan (3), was a brickmaker, resided a few years in Medf., where two of his children were born, afterwards in Camb., and removed to Wat. as early as 1746. His children were *Samuel*, b. 16 Oct. 1729; *Elizabeth*, b. 7 June 1731; *Jonathan*, bap. here 15 June 1735; *Joseph*, bap. 14 Aug. 1737, d. young; *Joseph*, bap. 6 May 1739.

6. JAMES, s. of Jonathan (3), by w. Mercey, had *Ebenezer*, b. 15 May 1728; *Mary*, bap. 15 May 1730; *James*, b. about 1734, d. 1758, and his mother administered 1 Jan. 1759; *Ebenezer*, bap. 30 Jan. 1736-7, was of Salem 1799; *John*, bap. 21 Jan. 1738-9; *Jonathan*, bap. 14 June 1741; *Samuel*, bap. 15 Ap. 1744. JAMES the f. was a locksmith, and resided on the westerly side of Dunster Street, about midway between Harvard Square and Mount Auburn Street. He d. about 1745, and his w. Mercey who was appointed administratrix 27 Jan. 1745, remained a widow, and dwelt on the homestead more than half a century; she died of a cancer 2 May 1799, at the age of 98 years, according to the record of Dr. Holmes.

7. JOHN, prob. s. of James (6), by w. Mary, had *Mary*, b. 26 Ap. 1762, d. 12 Ap. 1766; *John*, b. 3 Mar. 1764; *Mercey*, bap. 3 Mar. 1766; *Mary*, bap. 6 Mar. 1768; *Elizabeth*, bap. 6 May 1770. JOHN the f. was a carpenter, and in 1761 bought house and one fourth acre on the easterly side of North Avenue, near the Common, which estate he mortgaged to John Walton of Reading 1770; Walton's Executor took possession of the estate 1786, and it became the residence of Deacon John Walton. In the Revolution, Mr. Nutting adhered to the King, and was proscribed by the Act of 1778. Whether he returned is not ascertained.

8. JONATHAN, s. of James (6), was a trader in Chs. He was probably the same who sold the estate formerly of John Gay in 1785, then styled trader of Boston, and having repurchased a part of it, sold it again to Judge Winthrop in 1786, then styled trader of Reading.

9. SAMUEL, s. of James (6), grad. H. C. 1768, was a physician, and res. here. The Overseers of the Poor 6 Mar. 1793, "agreed with Dr. Samuel Nutting for the current year, as Warden to the Poor's House, and as Physician to the Poor, for £16; his son to do the errands." This situation he retained until his death 8 Jan. 1797, after which his wid. Elizabeth acted in place of a Warden until Dec. 1802. Their children are not found on record.

OAKES, EDWARD (otherwise written Okes), was here in 1640. By w. Jane he had, in England, *Urian*, b. about 1631; *Edward*, living in 1658; and in Camb., *Mary*, m. John Flint of Concord 12 Nov. 1667; *Thomas*, b. 18 June 1644. EDWARD the f. was a prominent and useful citizen; he was Selectman twenty-nine years, between 1642 and 1678, and Representative seventeen years, between 1659 and 1681. He was also Representative for Concord 1683, 1684, and 1686. He was appointed Quartermaster of the Troop 1656, and twenty years later was engaged in Philip's War, with the title of Cornet or Lieutenant, — unless, indeed, this last service was per-

formed by his son of the same name. He d. 13 Oct. 1689, according to the Concord Records; if the date be correct he was 85 years old; his w. Jane was living 24 Dec. 1691, when she petitioned for leave to sell real estate.

2. THOMAS, brother to Edward (1), by w. Elizabeth, had *Elizabeth*, b. 3 Nov. 1646, d. young; *Thomas*, b. 5 Nov. 1648, d. 14 Jan. 1648-9; *Elizabeth*, b. 26 May 1650, m. Lemuel Jenkins of Malden; *Hannah*, b. 4 May 1657, m. Joseph Waite of Malden; *Thomas*, b. 18 Mar. 1658-9, after his father's death. THOMAS the f. was a farmer, and resided on the westerly side of Garden Street, near Concord Avenue. He d. in 1658; his wid. Elizabeth m. Samuel Hayward of Malden. She removed with her children to Malden, the residence of her husband. By the Camb. Records, it appears that Elizabeth Oakes m. Seth Sweetser Ap. 1661; if this were the same, she must have soon lost her second husband and married a third; for her dau. *Abigail*, by her husband Hayward, was bap. here 23 Sept. 1666.

3. URIAN, s. of Edward (1), grad. H. C. 1649, went to England and was minister at Titchfield until he was silenced in 1662, by the Act of Uniformity. On invitation of the Church, communicated by a special messenger, he returned, and was installed here 8 Nov. 1671. He was elected President of Harvard College 1675, but declined the appointment; he acted, however, as President *pro tempore*, until 2 Feb. 1680, when he was fully inducted into office. He continued to perform the duties of President and Pastor (having an assistant in the latter office) until his life was suddenly terminated by fever 25 July 1681. His w. d. in England 1669, about two years before his return hither. His children were all born there, and consequently no record of them is found here. He had a son *Edward*, who was a joint administrator on his estate; he was prob. the same who grad. H. C. 1679, and preached for a short time at Branford and New London, but d. before 1698; *Urian*, grad. H. C. 1678, and d. 13 June 1679, "at 22 years of age, after almost two years' languishing by a consumption;" and *Lawrence*, styled B. A., though his name does not appear on the Catalogue, who d. 13 June 1679, a. 18, was probably son of Rev. Urian Oakes; perhaps he had completed his studies, but was cut off by death shortly before the Commencement; he had certainly been in Camb. a considerable time; for he gave a deposition concerning Indian troubles 1 Oct. 1677, in which he is described as about fifteen years of age. *Hannah*, who m. Rev. Samuel Angier 2 Sept. 1680, and d. 15 Aug. 1714, a. 55, was buried here, and her epitaph describes her as "daughter of the Rev. Mr. Urian Oakes, sometime President of Harvard College and Pastor of Cambridge." Judge Sewall in noticing her death calls her the "only surviving child" of her father.

4. THOMAS, s. of Edward (1), grad. H. C. 1662, was a physician in Boston. He was eminent in his profession, and also as a politician. He was Representative of Boston and Speaker of the House 1689, and Assistant 1690, 1691, 1692, during a part of which time he was in England, as an agent to assist in procuring a restoration of the Charter. He had been a prominent advocate of the rights of the Colony, and a sturdy opposer of the encroachments by the crown; so much so, that he was selected by Randolph as one of the number against whom he exhibited articles of impeachment in 1681. He was subsequently a Representative for Boston, elected Speaker and Councillor, but negatived by Gov. Dudley, as to both offices, and was a prominent leader in the opposition to Dudley's government. He d. at Wellfleet 15 July 1719, a. 75. His w. Martha d. at Boston 19 Ap. 1719, a. 70, and was buried here. Their youngest son *Josiah*, grad. H. C. 1708, preached in Wellfleet several years, and d. there in 1732, a. 44.

OLDHAM, RICHARD (otherwise written Oldam), was here as early as 1650, and by w. Martha, had *Samuel*, and *John*. RICHARD the f. res. on the south side of the river, and d. 9 Dec. 1655; his w. Martha m. Thomas Brown 7 Oct. 1656.

2. SAMUEL, s. of Richard (1), m. Hannah, dau. of Richard Dana, 5 Jan. 1670-71, and had *Samuel*, b. 27 May 1672, d. 4 Jan. 1672-3; *Samuel*, b. 15 Jan. 1673-4, d. 24 Aug. 1675; *Hannah*, b. 25 Mar. 1676, d. 9 July 1676;

THE CHARLESTOWN FAMILY

OF ISAAC COLE.

ISAAC COLE. In 1634 there sailed from Sandwich, County Kent, England, in the ship Hercules, 200 tons, John Witherby master, one Isaac Cole, of Sandwich, a carpenter, and his wife, Joan, with their two children. They had a certificate from Mr. Thomas Warren, Rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, dated March 14, 1632, showing their conformity to the rules of the Church of England, and that he had taken the oath of allegiance. (Reg. 15-28.) He first settled in Boston, and the births of two or more children are recorded there.

He moved over to Charlestown, and was admitted with his wife to the Church there on September 7, 1638.

He took the Freeman's oath March 14, 1639.

He obtained one lot of land in a division of land east of the East Spring, in Charlestown, on August 26, 1636, and bought another at the same time.

He died June 10, 1674.

His possessions in Charlestown, as given in Charlestown Land Records, page 66, were:

1. One dwelling-house with a garden plat, situated in the east field, abutting south upon Wapping street, north on Michael Baston; bounded on the east by William Quick, and on the west by the common.
2. One milch common. (Commons for cow.)
3. One acre of meadow, by estimation, more or less, lying in the high field, abutting north on Mystic river; bounded on the east by Thomas Custer, and on the west by James Hayden.
4. Ten acres of wood land, more or less, situated in Mystic field, abutting north-east upon Walter Palmer; southwest upon Edward Gibbens and Seth Tweet-sir; bounded on the northwest by Abraham Pratt, and on the southwest by William Batchelor. (Sold to Mr. Thomas Allen-Greene.)

5. Twenty-three acres, more or less, situated in Waterfield, abutting northwest upon Mrs. Ann Higginson, southeast upon James Thompson; bounded on the southwest by Abraham Pratt, and on the northeast by William Batchelor.

His children were:

- i. ———, b. in England.
2. ii. Isaac, b. in England, d. in Woburn, June 10, 1674.
3. iii. Abraham, b. Oct. 3, 1636 (bapt. in Charlestown Sept. 14, 1638.)
4. iv. Mary, b. ———, 1638 (bapt. in Charlestown Jan. 20, 1639.)
- v. Jacob, b. July 16, 1641 (bapt. in Charlestown July 18, d. in Charlestown 1678.)

2

ISAAC² COLE (*Isaac*¹). He was born in England, I presume, as his father brought two children with him to this country, and his birth is not recorded in Charlestown.

He settled in Woburn, and the town granted him a lot of land in the center, fifty poles, bounded by the highway (High street) on the east, and by the highway to the burying place on the north. April 25, 1662.

He married Jane, widow of James Britton, February 1, 1659. He was one of the eight members of the Woburn Church, presented to the grand jury in October, 1671, for refusing to commune with the Church, on the ground of certain alleged scruples of conscience, and whose case was commended by the Court for the consideration of a council of neighboring churches to assemble March, 1672, before the Court for final decision. But what was the decision of the Court or council is not known.

He was Constable of the town of Woburn in 1662. He is mentioned by Hutchinson (page 206) as being tried on the charge of refusing, as Constable, to publish the King's letter. He was

Keep in Witherby folder

dep,

acquitted. He died June 10, 1674, and his widow died March 10, 1687. They had no children.

3

ABRAHAM² COLE (*Isaac*¹). His birth is found on the Boston records as of October 3, 1636. Baptized in Charlestown September 14, 1638.

4

JACOB² COLE (*Isaac*¹). He was born in Charlestown July 16, 1641, and was baptized two days later. He married October 12, 1669, Sarah, daughter of John Train, who came over in the Susan and Ellen, in 1635, at twenty-five, from London. She was born January 31, 1647, and joined the First Church of Charlestown April 16, 1676, and when a widow was admonished by the Church for intemperance. (May 10, 1696.) She was for the same reason excluded from the communion at a later day, but was restored in July, 1704.

Mr. Cole was a member of Captain Moseley's company, that gathered October 9, 1675, on Dedham Plains, and engaged in the great Narragansett fight. He was wounded in this battle. He died in 1678, of smallpox, and some or all of his children died at the same time.

In 1733 his heirs were among those who received a share in the Narragansett lands. I think that the shares of the Charlestown soldiers were assigned in the present town of Templeton, Mass.

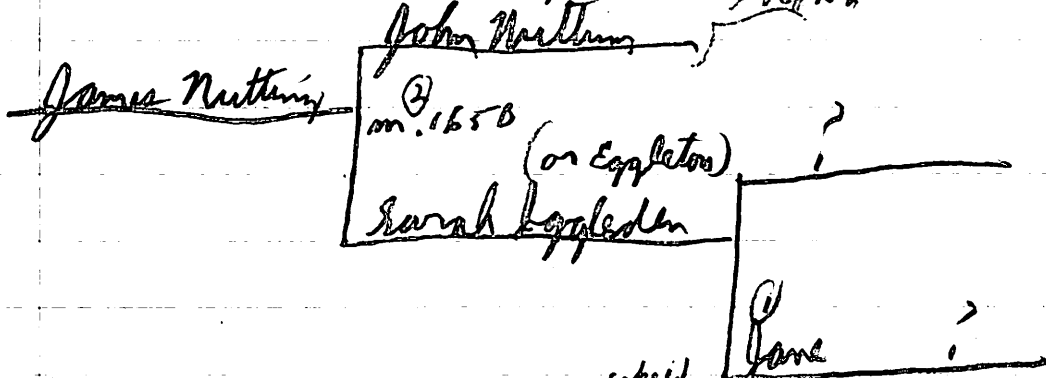
His children were:

- i. Sarah, b. ——— (bapt. April 23, 1676).
- ii. Abigail, b. ——— (bapt. April 23, 1676).
- iii. Hannah, b. ——— (bapt. April 23, 1676).
- iv. Jacob, born Feb., 1677 (bapt. Feb. 18, 1677).



keep in
Nothing folder

Do at Anquetts - continued known



① According to NEHGSR 65/187, she ^{copied} Bm. at Woburn
 m(1) — Eggleston
 m(2) James Britton
 m(3) Isaac Cole

- ④
1. Look in Ann. Gen & King index for Britton, Jane (Eggleston)
 2. ① " " Isaac Cole Gen ③ for her.
 3. " " James Britton Gen for her. ↓ desc. of Jane (above)
 4. Also, a Samuel Blodgett m. 1655, a Ruth Eggleton
 so lookup Blodgett Gen. for her

④ more with her maiden name attached to
 B. desc at Bowdoin 1/1904? Gen
 ④ no clue to her identity in these NEHGSR Gen's
 ④ not at Bowdoin

Baptisms

- 1576 Alice daughter of Josias Igliden 20 May
 1578 Susanna daughter of James Igliden 13 Feb. [1578-9]
 1595 Margaret, daughter of Josias Igliden 26 Oct.
 1598 Mary daughter of Josias Egliden, 31 Dec.
 1601 John son of Josias Igliden 27 Dec.
 1606 Susannah daughter of Josias Igliden 21 Dec.
 1609 Josias, son of Josias Igliden 31 Dec.
 1615 Margaret, daughter of Stephen Egliden 11 Feb. [1615-16]
 1618 Susan daughter of Steuen Igliden, 21 June

Burials

- 1584 James Igliden 23 June.
 1584 Susannah Igliden 9 March [1584-5]
 1592 Josias Igliden had a daughter dead born, unbaptised 27 Aug.
 1600 Alice Igliden a poor maid 20 Feb. [1600-1]
 1610 Josias son of Josias Igliden 8 Dec.
 1617 Marie daughter of Josias Igliden 5 July
 1620 Ann wife of Josias Iggleden 19 June

[The foregoing wills and register abstracts show the following pedigree of Stephen Iggleden of Biddenden, co. Kent, whose family came to New England.]

1. RICHARD IGGLEDEN of Bindenden left a widow ALICE, testatrix of 1475. Their youngest son,
2. JOHN IGGLEDEN of Biddenden, the testator of 1511, left a wife ALICE. Their sons were:
 3. RICHARD IGGLEDEN of Biddenden, the testator of 1518, and JOHN IGGLEDEN, whose will has not been found. The latter was evidently father of
 4. WILLIAM IGGLEDEN of Biddenden, born about 1510, the testator of 1557. His youngest child by his second wife, LETTICE STACY, was
 5. STEPHEN IGGLEDEN of Biddenden, bapt. 19 Oct. 1552, the testator of 1605. He had three wives, JOANE, MARY, and DIONYS. His third child,
 6. STEPHEN IGGLEDEN of Biddenden and Tenterden, baptized 16 Apr. 1582, was the testator of 1624. He married at Tenterden 13 Jan. 1606-7, SARAH HAFFENDEN.
Children:
 7. 1. STEPHEN, bapt. at Biddenden, 17 Jan. 1607-8.
 - ii. SARAH, bapt. at Biddenden, 22 Oct. 1609; probably m. at Tenterden, 29 Jan. 1628-9, JOHN LUCAS.
 - iii. JOHN, bapt. at Biddenden, 25 Aug. 1611. A John Eggleton or Iggleden was early of Fairfield, Conn. (where in 1659 settled Joseph Patchen, who m. in 1642, Elizabeth, widow of Stephen Iggleden, No. 7). This John Eggleton d. at Fairfield in 1659, leaving a son John, who d. young, and a widow Peaceable, who m. (2) Daniel Silliman.
 - iv. THOMAS, bapt. at Biddenden 26 Dec. 1613; living in 1624.
 - v. MARGARET, bapt. at Tenterden 11 Feb. 1615-16; probably m. at Tenterden, 26 Apr. 1636; RICHARD ELFICKE.
 - vi. SUSAN, bapt. at Tenterden 21 June 1618; probably m. at Tenterden, 20 Sept. 1634, THOMAS HAFFENDEN.

keep in Nutting folder

1911]

Bowdoin-periodical/v.65/1911

- vii. ELIZABETH, bapt. at Biddenden 21 Jan. 1620-1; evidently came to New England with the widow of her brother Stephen Iggleden (No. 7). The records of Roxbury, Mass., show the marriage of Philip Meadows and Elizabeth Ingulden, Apr. 1641. Child: Hannah, b. at Roxbury 1 Feb. 1642-3. Savage and other authorities erroneously state that Elizabeth Iggleden, wife of Philip Meadows, was daughter of Stephen Iggleden (No. 7).
- viii. MARY, bapt. at Biddenden 29 June 1623.
7. STEPHEN IGGLEDEN, baptized at Biddenden 17 Jan. 1607-8, died about 1638. He married there, 30 Nov. 1628, ELIZABETH BENNETT. She came with her children to New England in the summer of 1638 in the *Castle*, which brought a company from Tenterden and vicinity, among them Peter Branch of Halden, co. Kent (which lies between Tenterden and Biddenden), who died on the voyage and by his will, dated 16 June 1638 and probated at Boston, left a reversionary bequest to "widowe Igliden the late wife of Stephen Igliden or to his children or to her children she had by him." She settled at Roxbury, Mass., where as "Widow Iggulden" she appears in a list of proprietors in 1639. Three years later her marriage appears in Roxbury: "Joseph Patching and Elizabeth Ingulden, Apr. 10," 1642. On 20 Oct. 1646 "Egleden, daughter in law to Joseph Patchen she was about 10 y. old, she dyed of a paine first in her head, then in her back" (Roxbury Church Records). "Goodwife Patchin a poor old woman" joined the Roxbury Church 14 Mar. 1649-50, and her two sons Joseph and John Patchen were baptized. Joseph Patchen removed in 1651 to Fairfield, Conn.
Children baptized at Biddenden:
 - i. ELIZABETH, bapt. 31 Jan. 1629-30; bur. 25 July 1630.
 - ii. RUTH, bapt. 8 Nov. 1631.
 - iii. ELIZABETH, bapt. 11 May 1634.
 - iv. HANNAH, bapt. 9 Oct. 1636; d. at Roxbury, Mass., 20 Oct. 1646, aged 10 years.

[There was a Richard Iggleden, mariner, of Boston, who married Ann Prince, 19 July 1660, and administration on whose estate was given to Oliver Purchase 1 May 1667. Savage and other authorities state that he was son of Stephen Iggleden, but give no evidence for the assertion.

At Woburn, Mass., John Nutting married, 28 Aug. 1650, Sarah Eggleton, and Samuel Blodgett married, 13 Dec. 1655, Ruth Eggleton. Savage and others have suggested these two were also daughters of Stephen Iggleden (No. 7), but, as Mr. Arthur G. Loring has pointed out, in 1674 Nutting and Blodgett agreed to support their mother-in-law Jane, widow of Isaac Cole. She was born about 1600, was formerly wife of James Britton, and evidently still earlier the wife of one Eggleton, by whom she had Sarah and Ruth. (See REGISTER, vol. 59, p. 417.)]

[In the July number will appear interesting details of the ancestry of Moses Paine of Braintree, Nathaniel Tilden of Scituate, Samuel Hinckley of Barnstable, Jonas Austin of Taunton, Richard Sealis of Scituate, and other early settlers of New England from Tenterden, co. Kent.]

[To be continued]

shire farm of my informant's father, came to America, settling somewhere in New York. It was further stated that this David had a son in the Methodist ministry. I have sought this family in vain.

Very lately, a vague rumor comes to me that in California somewhere, is a family which hails from Ireland. There have been Nuttings in Ireland since 1594—at which date also there was a Sir Godfrey Nutting in Oxfordshire. But I have not been able to get in touch with any modern stock in America.

From no family have I received any tradition that points to an independent origin. I am reasonably sure that we are all of one descent. Demonstrably, in nearly every case: almost certainly in all.

One of the less pleasing duties of the genealogist is to clear away the myths which somehow gain credence in connection with all merely floating family histories. At first I accepted some of these. I believed, and no doubt am responsible for the belief in others, that our Founder came to America with a grant from the Crown of an immense tract out of which Groton was taken as a small part. Careful inquiry reduces this to the simple fact that he first took shares in the new town of Chelmsford, and later in that of Groton, in which he had a moderate interest. The grant was to the Massachusetts Colony, whose General Court re-granted the territory of Chelmsford and Groton as of some other towns.

Not to mention other stories, the latest and most interesting is the Governor's Island Story. This has come to me within the last year, from several independent and widely separated parties.

The story is, that as early as 1632, many years before his marriage (which has hitherto been our earliest es-

tablished date) our Founder, or at least some one bearing his name, came to New Amsterdam, and bought from the Indians the large island now known as Governor's Island. That the island, from his ownership, was long called Nutten's or Nuttin's Island. That after some years he sold it to the government, when the name was changed to Governor's Island. That after the sale he went to Massachusetts, settling at Groton.

As soon as this story came to my knowledge, I hastened to interest our clansfolk in New York in its investigation. The first of those who undertook this search was Mrs. Lucius H. Nutting, who had already proved most helpful, but her effort was ended by her sudden and lamented decease. Another took up the work, and the first authority consulted seemed to throw some doubt upon the story. The History of New York, while admitting that the island bore our name (or something like it—Nooten or Nutten), says that the name was given because of the numerous nut-trees which covered the whole island.

The question occurs, whether this may or may not be simply an attempt to explain the name. Farther inquiries are being made, and as soon as a definite conclusion can be reached, we shall inform our readers.

Some thirty years since, I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted by correspondence, with Miss Mary Eliza Nutting, then a teacher in Boston, and a proof-reader and translator for Littel's Living Age. She also was pursuing genealogical studies, and the correspondence was to mutual profit. She had heard of the Early Genealogy, but supposed it lost. I was able to furnish her with it. In turn, as she was of the Ebenezer Branch, and lived near Cambridge, while I was of the line of John, the eldest son of the Founder, she could

tell me much that I could hardly have learned concerning the descendants of the two younger sons, Ebenezer and Jonathan.

Our correspondence was ended by her illness, which terminated in her lamented death. But all that she had learned had already been communicated to me, and it is incorporated in this volume.

At different times I have desired to put what had been learned in print, lest it be lost, but have been deterred partly by the pressure of other duties, partly by the expense, which I could not risk. About two years since, however, Mr George W. Nutting, a young relative in Texas, not only urged publication, but offered a small advance toward the expense. Others readily responded, until it seemed safe to venture—these contributors taking the risk of being partially repaid from sales. Without this guarantee we could not have gone forward. To give the labor required for compiling the work was my part.

I should like to mention by name all those who in various ways have rendered indispensable help in the undertaking. Many have sent in names and facts of great value. Others have made suggestions of a business nature, or have taken the trouble to find out the best means and the best style for publishing. One has kindly acted as treasurer. And many have helped by subscribing for copies of the work.

Finally, we have the good fortune to find among our own number a publisher who will not only do the work reasonably and in the best style, but who will feel a personal interest in the success of the enterprise. Curiously, he also first saw the light in that same old dwelling of which we have spoken—making the fifth generation sheltered beneath its roof.

As to our Name

Miss Mary devoted some effort to learning the meaning and significance of our family name. The experts on such matters whom she consulted, were agreed that the first syllable is simply the Saxon or Scandinavian name, Canute, or Knut. Then, if the final syllable is "Ing" and Saxon, it would be equivalent to "Ingham." This would place us with the Johnsons, Robinsons, and all the great company of the "sons."

But the "Ing" may be a contraction for "Ing-aham," then it would signify a *cave*, or *Castle*. "Knut Castle" certainly sounds better. One authority stated that the name was Danish, and that Knut was doubtless a viking; who, landing on the east shore of England, and (with some flourishing of weapons) announcing himself to the astonished natives as *KNUT INGA* (i. e., *Knut Inga, the Ter-r-i-bles*) so frightened the said natives that they ever afterward called his two names as one, and scared their children into good behavior by threatening them with *KNUT INGA*—as our English cousins afterward use the name of *OLD BONY!* I vote for this Viking title. It sounds well.

But since Miss Mary went from us, I chanced to bring the matter to a Norwegian. He was a university professor in his own country. And he at once said, "Your name is certainly Norse." He offered to introduce me to a family of Ingas, who he said would recognize me as a lost relative. And among them he spoke of a giant, Knut, who from his description I judged to stand for a twentieth-Century replica of our own *KNUT THE VIKING*.

But he demurred entirely to the definition already given, of "Inga". It signifies, he said, "*green, grassy land*". England, he said, was not so named from the Angles, but because it is a *land of green grass*. In proof of his contention, he cited the very pronunciation of the name. We do not call it Angland, nor yet England, but always Inga-land,—that is, Inga-land, the *land of green meadows*.

I confess, his argument seemed good. But since we have a choice, I still vote for the Viking.

And Whence Came We?

This was another question which appealed to Mary. There was a rumor that our Founder was Nottinghamshire. That was soon disposed of. Miss Mary favored Yorkshire. And some one suggested Kent. No one mentioned Oxfordshire. But I lately come upon what seems good evidence that long ago as the middle of the 16th century (say as early as 1570 or thereabout), there was in Oxfordshire Sir Godfrey Nutting, Baronet; and that in 1594 his son, Sir Robert Nutting of the Inner Temple, London, was granted a coat of arms. And I seem to have fairly good proof that at this early date there were Nuttings in Ireland, near Dublin, and also in Suffolk, England, the families being closely related. As already noted, the only recent Nuttings known to have come from England, were from Oxfordshire. Here in Florida, curiously, and only last year, I obtained the address of John G. Nutting of St. Helen's near Dublin, Ireland, and hoped I had found a descendant of the Irish family already alluded to. But it proved that Sir John's was a modern one, and that his parents had died so long ago that he only knew that his father was from England (Bristol, I believe). He could tell us nothing of the English history of the family.

The only promising clue I have come upon, I found in the Life and Letters of Governor John Winthrop, his descendant, Hon. R. C. Winthrop of Boston. His home of the Winthrops in England was at Groton, Suffolk, of which John Winthrop was lord before he came to America.

It appears in this Life, that when Adam Winthrop was succeeded in the lordship of the manor by his son John, one John Nutton, a long-time tenant of "one moiety of the ... lands of Groton Manor", delivered up to the new lord his copy-hold deed of the lands so held, and the new lord immediately gave him a new deed of the same tenor, granting said lands to him and to his heirs and assigns forever, upon certain conditions as to rent. The deed so executed is signed by John Nutting (Nutton is a very common variant for Nutting, in all old documents), and was kept among the Winthrop papers. Another copy was signed by Winthrop, and delivered to the tenant.

Other mention is made of this John Nutton (who in the deed is noted as John Nutton, Senior), showing that he and his family were somewhat more than mere tenants. On a certain occasion John Nutton is sent to Dublin on business with the brother of John Winthrop, who had settled "near Dublin" in 1594. (The deed alluded to was executed in 1618.) John Winthrop junior was a student at Dublin at the time of the errand of John Nutton thither. And in a letter to his son, the future Governor sends salutations to "my god-daughter Susanna Nutton".

After Winthrop has been made Governor, has embarked for America, and is waiting for a fair wind, in writing adieus to his wife, who remains behind for a time, he mentions the Nutton family among the friends to whom he sends regards.

Hoping for light on our English history I wrote several years since to the then Rector of Groton Manor, asking for any records which might be of interest to us. I received a very courteous reply, in which it was stated that the Records *contained no entry of the name Nutton,*

Nutting, or *Nuton*; (I had asked for the name Neuton, or Nutton, also.)

If this reply is correct, it implies that in two well-known and long-resident families of Groton Manor large tenants, too,—either there were, in at least thirty years, no marriages, births, baptisms, or funerals, they were strangely left unrecorded. I prefer to think the reply mistaken.

Arrived on this side of the water, we find John Nutton (doubtless the John junior of 1618) among the first to become a proprietor and settler of the new town of Groton, of which the chief promotor was Dean Winthrop (whom, upon our supposition, he must have known from infancy) while the town itself was named from the old English home. This, certainly, is what we should naturally expect, if our Groton Manor theories were correct. In the absence of any certainty, this theory seems fairly tenable.

Concerning a Nutting Coat of Arms

Nearly every family among the early settlers of Massachusetts could produce its Coat of Arms. Had our Founder that standing? I remember that among the treasures hidden in the secret drawer of my grandfather's ancient desk, was a large sheet, on which was a Nutting Coat of Arms. On the same sheet was also that of my mother's family, the Keeps.

Of this drawing, which was highly colored, my memory is not very distinct. There was certainly a tree, "vert", and upon its trunk hung a "bugle, or". There were "hounds, courant", and something about a "leopard", I should think, a leopard's skin. The picture had disappeared before I was old enough to be interested in it. On inquiry, years later, my older sister told me that it had been drawn by one Vinton or Brinton, a man who did transient jobs of paper-hanging and the like, and who had a fancy for coats-of-arms. But another relative thinks that the man was a real authority.

From another quarter comes the story of a certain Sampler, said to have been wrought long ago by a little damsel of our name (said to have been Deborah, who later married Crowninshield) whose home was at Salem. This sampler is said to have had on it the genuine Nutting Arms. But alas, I can find out nothing more concerning either the little damsel or the sampler.

Some months since, the same mail brought a letter from Georgia, making earnest inquiry about a coat-of-arms, and another from California, giving what purports to be a description of the genuine article. I give

the description as I received it, premising that information was so far neglected as to heraldry that I do not know whether the description is according to its rule.

"He beareth ermine, fess azure, a leopard's face between three arrows: gules, feathered argent. E name of Nutting: granted Anno Domini 1594, Robert Nutting of the Inner Temple, London, and Sir Godfrey Nutting of Oxfordshire, Bart. And ascendeth to his family."

This sounds as if authentic, and if our Groton theory be correct, it is easy to suppose that the arms are ours; for there was constant connection between the Inner Temple and Groton, and for aught we know, Nutton of Groton (senior) may have been a son of Sir Robert. While we are guessing, we may as well guess pleasant things.

The genuineness of the coat of arms might be tested, no doubt, by application to the Herald's College, London. A handsome fee would pretty certainly bring a favorable answer. Or if any clansman were in London, he might look the matter up. The description above comes from Groton, though by way of California.

And now—

We Really Begin.

Thus far, as respects origins, places, and dates, we have had to be content with probabilities. Now, we come to authentic Records and Documents.

a 1 **JOHN NUTTING.** Whether from Oxfordshire or from Suffolk, from Cambridge or from Groton Manor, our founder is certainly here in America, and in Massachusetts Colony, on this 28th of August (O. S.) 1650; for the Town Clerk of Woburn (or Ooburn) writes down plainly that this is the Founder's wedding day. That he is this day married to Sarah, daughter of Stephen Eggleton (which is thought to be a careless spelling for Eggleston or Egglestone).

Her father, says tradition, is dead—died at sea, on the voyage from England. Did John's acquaintance with Sarah begin in the hour of her bereavement? How interesting it would be to know. There should have been a law requiring all intending founders of families to put the early romance of their lives on record. Then we should have known whether Sarah came to John empty-handed or no. Yet we may be sure enough without a Record that besides her own sweet self, endowed with "faculty", and all housewifely qualifications and virtues, she at least brought to John good store of snowy linen, spun and woven by her own hands, and at least one deep and fluffy feather-bed, of "live geese", plucked mayhap from her own birds, over seas. Her spinning-wheel also: I think John himself made her a loom, later. And we risk nothing in believing that this Sarah, fore-mother of us all, was at the time the very best girl in the world. John would certainly have told us so, only we were rather late in getting around to hear.

The new home was first set up at Woburn, where Sarah had a sister, who either then was, or afterward became Mrs Blodgett. At the very first wedding anniversary, a new voice rather faintly and wailingly joined in the celebration. John Junior had just arrived in time. Two years later came James; and a year after that, Mary. Five mouths to feed.

And it began to appear that for a man with a growing family Woburn was too old a place. It had been settled so long ago—several years, at least—that the Best Chances were all taken. Why not Go West? For even so early was heard the Call of the West.

True, the West was not far to seek. Fifteen miles, as the crow flies—that was all. And several of John's friends were going. James Parker, who was to be his life-long neighbor and intimate, and Isa. Lernet, and Simeon Thompson, these and others, all young men like himself, if not younger than he, for that matter, all were on the move. John added his name to the Petition, and went with them to the new plantation or town of Chelmsford, which like most new towns at the time, was so large that it was soon necessary to make several towns by dividing it. The western part of Chelmsford thus very soon became Westford, and so remains.

For what little we know of the life of John and Sarah and their growing brood at Chelmsford we are indebted to the Note Book, kept by the first pastor of Chelmsford, The Reverend John Fiske. This Note Book, again, would perhaps never have been heard of by our generation, except for the publication of extracts from it, by Dr. Samuel A. Green, the honored Secretary of the Mass. Historical Society: himself a Groton man, and an enthusiast in all that pertains to Groton History. All old

families of Groton and vicinity owe very much to Dr. Green.

I give a few of the quaint entries in Pastor Fiske's Note Book, relating to our Founder and his family.

Their Admission to the Church

"29 of 4*, '56. (1656.)"

"This day testim: was giuen touching Jo: Nutting & his wife, by Isa. Lernet, Sim: Thompson, and Abram Parker."

"13 of 5, '56,....there was joyned to the Church Jo: Nutting, after his Relation made...assent giuen to the p'fession of faith & Cov't of the Church.

"It. Jo: Nuttin's wife, hr Relation being repeated by the officer of the Church.."

"Three of Jo: Nutting's Children baptized,—John, James, Mary. 3 of 6, '56."

"(Date uncertain) Josiah Nutting, Br Nutting's child, baptized."

"13 or 12, '59, Sarah Nutting, dau. of Br and sister Nutting, baptized."

Both these died in infancy, and are not reckoned in the later lists.

The Remove to Groton

About the time John and Sarah went to Chelmsford, Dean Winthrop and others petitioned the Great and General Court for the laying out of another new "plantation" at "the place called Petapawag". This tract bordered upon Chelmsford for part of its extent, and, as already described, lay along both sides of the Nashua for some nine miles. It included some of the finest "interval lands" in the region, with much other, and some very poor and sandy land. If our theory as to the home

of John Nutting at Groton Manor, England, and the friendship between the Winthrops and the Nuttings there be correct, we should have naturally expected John to be one of the first to join this new settlement, especially as it was to be called Groton, after the old home. But though the two plantations (Chelmsford and Groton) were begun at nearly the same time, the death of the surveyor who was laying out the Groton tract prevented any orderly settlement. Still worse, certain parties without any legal title settled upon the best lands, taking what pleased them, and making any fair distribution impossible. It is therefore not strange that our ancestor did not at once attach himself to the Groton movement, but turned aside to Chelmsford.

But in 1661, the General Court took hold in earnest to rectify what had been wrong. The survey was completed, and the grasping squatters were forced to reduce their holdings within just proportions. The way was now open to our ancestor and his friends. Accordingly, three families of those who had gone from Woburn to Chelmsford began to think of a second removal to Groton.

Perhaps to their surprise, they found that the Church claimed to have certain rights in the matter. To us it would seem strange for a member about to remove from one town to another, to be expected to ask leave from the church. In those days it was quite different. Each new settlement was in reality, so far as all local interests were concerned, a small nation by itself. Its voting citizens were the members of the church—none others. And upon these the town rested for defence and for up-building. Solemn vows bound these to mutual defence and helpfulness. When therefore three leading families proposed to leave Chelmsford, it was

no small matter. And as it seemed that such a move was contrary to the covenant above mentioned, we cannot blame the Church for calling the departing members to account. This was done, but it should seem that the removing brethren themselves proposed it.

"9 of 9, 61.

"On this day the three Bre: Ja: Parker, Ja: Fiske, Jo: Nutting, p'pounded to the church: That they, haueing some thoughts and inclinations to a Remoue, desired to p'pound it to the church, that(as they may see God to make a way for them) they may haue the church's loueing leaue so to doe,&their prayers for them, for a blessing of God v'po:their vndertaking."

"The pastor...put it to vote, to see if..they should giue their grounds...."

"Heerpo: scarce a man in the church but p'sently said, 'The grounds The grounds!'

"Br Parker..answrd...tho they had each of them so: ptic. grounds....in the main they were all agreed....in gul it is because of several things p'ss v'po: their sp'ts as in reference to church administration. ...and added, that if he could enjoy all ordin: and administration as according to rule, he for his pte would not Remoue."

"Heerpo: much was said by one & othr."

"Bro Nutting p'posed one ground further of his one (own) ptic., viz, "The inconveniences of his p'sent situation: that he could not help himself, for in remoueing to his remote accommodations, haueing sevrall smale childr. he should much dep'ue himself or wife of the ordin: by that means, and sought rather the settling of himself comfortably for the outer man. nigh to the Meetinghouse."

Other meetings were held, and discussion often became heated.

"After much Agitation...ca: to this Result for ans'wr. That the case was doubtful to us at present...(but if the brethren) shall in the meane time settle them in their p'posed way... we shall leaue the matter with God."

Just when the actual removal took place is not ascertained. The three brethren were present and voted at a meeting on the 23d of December '61, after which there is no mention of them until letters are granted them to unite with the church at Groton.



Original Accomodations of John Nutting

The "remote accommodations" of which John Nutting complained are supposed to be the homestead now occupied by our clansman Elmer Nutting and his sister Mrs Amy Nutting Irish, who by the way has been at

much pains and some expense to secure snap-shots of local bits of scenery connected with our early history in Westford and Groton. This property, it is said, has never been out of the hands of the Nutting family. It is near the modern village of Graniteville, and in Westford. But Westford was once a part of Chelmsford. The place would certainly be inconveniently far from the site of the original First Church at Chelmsford.

From the mention of his wife in the matter, Miss Mary inferred that our ancestor was, for his times, unusually thoughtful of Sarah. It is pleasant to think he was a kind and loving husband—but it would be hard to find any more loving or thoughtful epistles than those which passed between Puritan husbands and wives in those very times.

Sometime in 1661, we may suppose that the "Remoue" was accomplished. The distance was so slight that very likely it may have been gradual—the household partly at "the accommodations", and partly at the new home, "nigh to the Meetinghouse", at Groton. In time a grandson seems to have taken the Westford place and so it continued in the family.

There is recorded a vote, making our ancestor sexton or janitor of the Meetinghouse at Groton, as he had been at Chelmsford.

It is thus recorded in Dr. Green's Early Records of Groton, Massachusetts, 1662-1678, Groton, 1879:

Sep: 21:63 It is agreed by ye Towne with John Nuttin & voted that he the said John shall keepe cleane the meeting house this ye(ar) or cause it to be kept cleene & for his labors he is to h(ave) forrteen shillings.

This office was not a menial one, for in 1668 Joseph

Parker was chosen to the same position at the same salary.

Already John Nutting had been recorded here as having a will he was ready to express.

(Ju) ne 21 (16)63 Its agreed by the Towne and manifested by vote that Mr. Willard if he accept of it shall be their minester as long as he lives w^c Mr. Willard accepts Except a manifest providenc of God appears to take him off.

These persons following doe descent from the former vot Richard. Sawtell, Samuell Woods, James Parker, John Nutting, James ffiske.

Afterward we find these entries:

3 Due to James ffiske & Joh. Nuttin twenty shillings for laying out the hie-way to Chelmsford when they haue perfited the work w^c they promise to doe as soone as they can.

They must have done it well, for on page 18 it is recorded that John Nutting got his ten shillings.

(Nov) em. . . . 63

1 William Martin Sergeant Parker Ric. Blud Wm. Lakin & John Nuttin are for this yeare Chosen Select men.

This was the highest civil office in the town, and he was elected to it again Oct. 11, 1667 and Oct. 15, 1669. The task could scarcely have been more difficult than that set to other men at this election:

Item, Saml Wood, & Nath. Lawrence chosen to s(ce) that hogs bee legall.

In 1668 he was chosen constable. We read:

the 19 of the second month 1669 A Rate mayed by the select men for bclerica bridg Contaying the sum sixtene pounds put now into the h(ands) of John nuttinge Counstable.

... month (166)9. . . . Rattc mayd for the townes detts the sume pounds sixteine shillings and put into the hands of John nuttinge.

A Countrie Rattc put into the h(ands) of John nutting Counstable for this yeare 1669 being the sum twen pounds sixtiene shillings.

"The 15 of the 10 month 69".

Same meeting were chosen (John Page and John Nutting by the (town) to see that Mr Willard haue maintenance duly and truly payd him and that they bring the town generall acquit ance:

On Nov. 13, 1672 the town meeting voted:
for pay for a wolfs head to John Nutting 0 10 0

On March 7, 1672-73:

Also agreed upon and by vote declared that these severall psels of land here specified shall from hence forward lye comon.

1 A peice of Comon land about the meeting house Bounded by John Nutting Samell Kemp James Rober- sun Timothy cooper Walter Skinner and the hyc way.

On Dec. 10, 1673 we find among the officers elected:
ffor Surveyers
Richard holden and Serg Lakin
John Page John Nutting Sc

This shows that John 2 must already be in evidence, as is further shown by the election Dec. 11, 1674
for viewers of fences John Nutting senc and William Greene.

A daughter, Sarah (the first of that name having deceased), and two sons, Ebenezer & Jonathan, were born to John and Sarah; and John 2 the eldest of the four surviving sons, married in 1674, two years before the burning of the town. We may suppose that the years passed uneventfully, in the ordinary pursuits of a pioneer farmer. If there is any foundation for the Naumux Spring tradition, it is likely that an outlying farm was occupied there, with some sort of a shelter. But the instinct of mutual defence would probably lead all the settlers to live near together, at the village.

In the matter of worldly gear, at least, the relative position of our ancestor among his fellows may be rated according to his "acre-rights". The acre-right is an ancient Saxon device for representing one's proportional interest in property or privileges owned by a town-community in common. It may be found fully described in Green's History of the English People. As the system in common use, and well understood, it was very naturally transferred to New England, though its unfitnes for the new conditions soon became evident. The poorest Original Proprietor of Groton had "a one-acre right". James Parker, the wealthiest, had "a fifty-acre right". John Nutting, in accordance with the middle position which his family had always seemed to occupy, had "a seventeen-acre right". About four hundred "acre-rights" were sold, first and last, and as the domain which they covered contained about 41,000 acres, the single acre-right would entitle the owner to somewhat more than 54 acres of this land "upon division".

As however this land varied in value from the exceedingly fertile "interval" along the streams, to the nearly worthless sandy plains, which could produce nothing

more than scrub-pines or a scanty crop of winter rye, this mere surface-division does not rightly show one's real rights. His acre-rights signified his proportional interest; so that if his allotment covered lands of small value, the area must be increased accordingly. In many instances it is on record that such received as high as four or five acres to one of the more valuable lands. Counting all lands of equal value, the seventeen-acre right of John Nutting would entitle him to somewhat more than 900 acres of land, "upon division". If the family tradition has any foundation, a large part of what he actually held was of the poor quality, which would entitle him to a correspondingly large area. In this way only would it have been possible for him to own, for instance, the great tract extending from the Naumux Spring to the River,—supposing that he did own it. A small part of his land was "interval", even on this supposition.

However, it must be noted that the full effects of the acre-right were only realized on the supposition that all the territory was actually divided between the several Proprietors. For several reasons, this could never occur. Large concessions must be appropriated to highway use, and other large tracts donated to secure the erection of saw-mills, grist-mills, and the like and for the bridging of the River and other streams. A generous provision was to be made for the minister and the church, also. So that before any final "division" could be made, the acreage owned in common was very materially lessened. Especially as the highways were often a hundred feet wide.

Furthermore. There was never any idea of a complete division. At first, each received a "house-lot" at or near the village. This allotment could not by law

exceed ten acres, to the wealthiest. After that the natural grass-lands or meadows—mostly marsh-lands of course—whence in time "meadow" came to be synonymous with "marsh", were carefully divided in due proportion to acre-rights—some of the allotments being very small. Beyond these divisions, each man seems to have selected such small tracts of timber, upland, or interval, as pleased him and were still unclaimed, always in proportion to his acre-rights. The notion of a large farm, in one body, does not seem to have been entertained at all. The settlers had been accustomed to this petty division of lands in the old country, and naturally perpetuated it. In this way many became possessed of a large number of these small holdings, scattered widely all through the great tract called the town. James Parker had more than fifty such holdings. As the bounds were usually trees or stones, the former of which were perishable, and the latter not easily distinguishable, it was not long before the descriptions of these holdings became much entangled, or entirely lost. It is now very difficult to identify more than a few of the more important.

Miss Mary found evidence of the ownership by our Founder of a tract in the North end of Baddycook, but could not learn its bounds. It is of tradition also that he owned considerable tracts west of the River, in what soon became Pepperell. These, in the division between John 2 and James, seem to have fallen to the latter. But where, or of what extent or value, has not been learned.

It would seem that John Nutting, while not perhaps a recognized leader among the settlers, was a man generally esteemed. His home became one of the fortified "garrisons" to which his neighbors resorted when



Site of Well at John Nutting's Garrison

danger threatened. This naturally implies that he became the officer in command of such fighting-men as were among them.* And this again has its bearing in determining the question hereafter to be considered, as to his death.

* I have not found that he was a corporal.

About thirteen years passed, and then came the Indian troubles, culminating in the destruction of the settlement, and, without doubt, the death of the Founder.

The Burning of Groton

It is hardly necessary to remind ourselves that when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, it was with only friendly intentions toward the Indians. They very soon secured the friendship of Massasoit, the most influential Sachem of the region, and made with him a firm treaty of alliance. This condition lasted during the lifetime of the chief, and for some time after. During this period white civilization was pushing into the wilderness in every direction, the settlers usually, as at Groton, purchasing the claims of the Indians of the vicinity by the payment of values satisfactory to them, if not of great intrinsic worth.

But at length one of the sons of Massasoit, who had received the English name of Philip, gained sufficient intelligence to perceive whither all this was tending. He saw that in a short time all the lands of the Indians would be taken by the white men, however friendly. The Indian would be obliged to take refuge in the West, already fully occupied according to Indian modes of life, and for the most part by tribes hostile to his own.

It was necessary that the intruding whites be driven out. Realizing the magnitude of the task, Philip sought to unite all the tribes of the region for the supreme effort. As so often occurs, his plans were betrayed, and active hostilities began before he had intended.

Settlement had moved forward by different detachments, so to speak—one line directly westward from the Bay towards the Connecticut, and up along its course, and another, with which we are most concerned, in a

northwesterly direction. On the frontier of this latter series of settlements, Lancaster, Groton, and Chelmsford were the exposed points. West of these, all was Indian territory until near the Connecticut.

Mutterings of the coming storm began to be heard from all quarters. The settlers began to prepare. Five of the dwellings of the pioneers were fortified by surrounding them with strong stockades, so arranged as to be defended by musketry. Four of these were quite near each other, so situated, on either side of James brook, that its flow would provide water for the cattle yarded between the "garrisons". One of these four was the house of our ancestor, and it is natural to regard him as, either with or without formal title, the leader of its little force (see note p. 52.) In that force were his own sons John and James, both able to bear arms, and John already a man of family. Ebenezer would be a lad of ten, and Jonathan only eight.

The fifth garrison has never been located, but it was "near a mile from the rest". I am fain to think it may have been near the River, at the place tradition calls "the White-man's Fort". That would be rather more than a mile, however.

Trouble actually began March 2, 1676. That night, Indians came and rifled some of the deserted houses, carried off cattle and swine, and pretty thoroughly waked up the town.

March 9, four men, who had gone out with two carts to bring hay, were attacked. One was killed, two reached shelter, and one was made prisoner. He however escaped, and reached Lancaster, up the River south ward.

March 13, a body of about 400 Indians stealthily came to the place. They were under the command of

a chief named Monoco, or Monojo, the latter indicating that he had been among the Spaniards. He could speak English brokenly, and was well acquainted with Captain James Parker, and probably with all the men of Groton. The settlers translated his name, calling him One-eyed John, indicating that he had lost an eye. This chief knew his business. Scouts from town had been out in all directions the day before, and reported no Indians. Either the attacking body had been hidden, or had come from a distance later.

Early in the morning, the watch at Nutting's garrison reported two Indians skulking about,—no doubt "vpon discouery", or scouting. As there were supposed to be no other Indians in the neighborhood, it seemed to all a desirable thing to capture or kill these rascals. It would be easy, it seemed, if a sufficient force went out, to surround them. Accordingly the whole fighting force of that garrison, and some from Parker's (which was within speaking distance) sallied forth, led as we suppose by our Founder himself.

Monojo had planned wisely. The two supposed scouts led the whites on and on, till they were in the midst of the ambuscade prepared for them, which rose up and poured in a volley. Thanks probably to the worthless guns furnished to the Indians by traders, or to the equally worthless ammunition—perhaps also to poor markmanship—only two shots took effect. One man was killed outright, and another was wounded. A panic ensued, and the men, apparently thinking nothing of the defenceless women and children at the Nutting garrison, fled to Parker's en masse. Meanwhile the other part of Monojo's plan had also succeeded, a second ambush having risen up behind Nutting's, pulled down some of the palisades, and effected an entrance.

However, the women and children all escaped to Parker's. The enemy found only an infant, already dead. Whose, it is not recorded. There were five families in refuge there.

Monojo lost no time in occupying the garrison thus captured, from which he kept up such fire as he could upon the other houses. Night put an end to active hostilities, but Monojo called up Captain Parker, reminding him that they were old neighbors, and held quite a conversation with him. He discussed the cause of the war, and spoke of making peace. He naturally ridiculed the white man's worship of God in the Meetinghouse, seeing that God had not helped them. He boasted that he had burnt Medfield and Lancaster, would now burn Groton, then "Chelmsford, Concord, Watertown, Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Boston", adding, "What me WILL that me DO!" The chronicler, however, is pleased to add to his account that not many months later this boaster was seen marching through the Boston streets which he had threatened to burn "with an halter about his neck, wherewith he was hanged at the town's end", in September of the same year.

The Indians cut off the head of him who had been killed by their first fire, and "did set it vpon a pole, looking unto his own lande".

Undoubtedly the person killed was our Founder. It is singular that of the four who lost their lives at this time (two of whom were shot while driving the carts of the fleeing settlers toward Concord) not a single name comes down to us. Two possible reasons may be cited for this omission. One is, the light estimate in those days of the ordinary laborer or servant. To persons of education or wealth, what happened to such was of lit-

tle importance. No record was called for. On this supposition, the Minister of Ipswich, who penned the only account of the Groton disaster, would perhaps not think of mentioning the names of those killed, unless they were of rank at least above mere servants or laborers. This explanation, I am aware, would indicate that the one whose head was displayed as mentioned could hardly have been farmer Nutting, but was probably some menial.

A second possible (and very natural) explanation of the omission of names, is found in the haste and trouble of the time, and the probable hearsay character of the information upon which the Minister of Ipswich constructed his account. Not being personally acquainted with the individuals, it probably seemed unimportant to search for their names.

One thing is certain, the unbroken and unvarying family tradition, in all branches, has been that our Founder "was killed by the Indians". In many cases the added phrase is "in King Philip's War", or "at the burning of Groton".

Monojo was undoubtedly acquainted with John Nutting, and knew well where "his own lande lay"—namely, at his garrison, a few rods to the north of where he fell. It seems to me likely also, that the particular direction toward which the gory trophy was made to "look", would hardly have been noticed, had not the chief called attention to it by way of boasting, in his talk with Captain Parker.

The Town and Church Records, of course were in abeyance for some time following the catastrophe, so that the absence of any entry concerning the death of John Nutting is not to be wondered at. (The Church Record is hopelessly lost.) But it is significant that his

name never appears after, in any connection. The names of his sons, John, James, and (once or twice) Ebenezer, naturally take the place of his. Sarah, his widow, is found some time later at Woburn, living, it is supposed with her married sister—Blodgett.

Dr. Green says (p. 28) in his Historical Address, Feb. 20, 1880:

"In this assault John Nutting's garrison was taken by stratagem. The men defending it had been drawn out by two Indians apparently alone, when the savages in ambush arose, and killed one of the men, probably John Nutting himself, and wounded three others. . . . There is a tradition, which is entitled to credence, that John Nutting was killed while defending his log-house fort during King Philip's War. His wife's name appears a few months later in the Woburn town records as 'Widow Nutting', which is confirmatory of the tradition".

And so we take leave of our first American Ancestor. Evidently he was a man of enterprise and energy. It is also certain that he was not without means—witness his Proprietorship, first in the Chelmsford enterprise, then in that of Groton. If he proves to be the man of Governor's Island, the source of such wealth as may have been his is easily explained. But at least he was no pauper or mere man of his hands.

It is equally certain that he was truly a pious man. Among the things he coveted, was a home "nigh to the Meetinghouse", so that he and his wife and his "smale childr:" might not miss the beloved "ordin:". His humble position as sexton or janitor of the Meetinghouse, both at Chelmsford and at Groton, could not have been because he needed the trifling stipend, but rather because he felt it to be an honor to be "a door keeper in the house of the Lord".

That he was a brave man needs only the history of his last morning to show. Without doubt he fell in leading his little force for the defence of his town and family.

The entire village was burnt, except the three garrisons still held by the settlers. These were probably burnt upon being abandoned. The church was the second building to be fired. Judging from certain bills and accounts in reference to it, it must have been a very humble structure. It seems to have been a log building, covered externally with "clap-boards", which were probably rived and shaved. Its roof was of thatch, and steeple it had none. Instead of a bell, a flag was hung out to show the hour of service. There was no means of heating it in winter, but small "foot-stoves", or boxes which had a pan of coals within, served to keep the feet from freezing while the long prayers and still longer sermons were supposed to warm the soul.

Within a few days a platoon of dragoons appeared on the scene, and the settlers loaded their carts with what they had been able to save and were escorted to Concord. No enemy having been discovered, the train of carts became so scattered at starting, as to stretch out for two miles. Suddenly the foremost were attacked, and two of the drivers were mortally wounded, dying the same night. These made up the list of fatal casualties to four.

A little more than a year later, a *Groton Town Meeting* was convened at Concord, and twelve of the Proprietors, headed as usual by James Parker, agreed to return and rebuild Groton. Of course, the name of the Founder is wanting. But also, we do not find the names of John and James, his grown sons. Possibly they were not yet freemen of the town. Or, owing to their youth, they may not have been called. The "war"



Site of Church Burned by the Indians

was over. Met-a-comet (King Philip) had met his fate. But from that time was never real peace, so long as an Indian was left to steal upon some paleface unawares. Many times the hostility broke out more or less openly. With every European war in which France and England were involved, the Indians were deliberately set upon the defenceless outposts of settlement, and many were the lives thus sacrificed, in a way utterly without effect upon the main contest, and wholly without excuse.

Return to Groton

John 2 and James eventually returned to Groton, and are recorded as Nos. 9 and 20 in "The Indian Roll" of the 73 heads of families living in the town soon after its resettlement, as recorded in Dr. Green's Historical Address of 1820.

John had then at least two children, born probably at Concord. James also had married, and had several daughters. What arrangement was made in favor of their mother, or of the two younger sons, Ebenezer and Jonathan, we do not know. John and James inherited their father's lands and rights, and were reckoned as Proprietors in his place. John seems to have taken such lands as were on the east side of the River, James, those on the west side, in the part of the original town which became Pepperell. My own home lay on the River, which is the boundary between the two.

The first mention of John or James in the Records, is in 1693, when, under some fresh alarm, the men of Groton were once more collected into garrisons. John and James were both included in the garrison at Captain James Parker's, indicating that they had returned to the old spot which had been their home before the burning of the town. But James afterward removed to his lands in Pepperell.

Ebenezer also appears to have returned to Groton for a time. A lad of ten at the time the town was forsaken, there is some reason to think that with little Jonathan, still younger, he had lived with his widowed mother at Woburn. There is an entry there, showing that a bounty was paid to Widow Nutting for the scalp

of a wolf. As the Widow Nutting can hardly be supposed to have killed the wolf herself, the supposition is that her boys, Ebenezer or Jonathan, or both, must have taken the trophy; and incidentally, the item is thought to throw light upon the character of the boys.

Ebenezer is mentioned as one of "Those that are already gone", from Groton, before 1707. The General Court had passed a law forbidding the removal of the inhabitants of frontier towns, as exposing those who remained to the greater risk. The law was too late in Ebenezer's case, as he and many others were "already gone".

Little Jonathan, the small boy who had the good luck to escape with the others when his father's garrison was taken, seems never to have returned to Groton.

And so we come to the more formal tabulation of

The Second Generation

b 1 John 2, son of John 1.

Woburn, 1651. Removed to Chelmsford, afterwards to Groton with his parents. m 1674, Mary.....Lived at Concord for a time after the burning of Groton, but returned before 1693, and again lived near Captain Parker, presumably at the old home of his father. His death is not recorded, but he was living in April 1717, as witness an account between him and his son Jonathan, in

"Jonathan Nutting's Accompt Book", which is before me as I write. In later life, Mary his wife having died, he married Mrs Maria Parker. All his children are by his first wife. He was a member of the church at Groton.

b 2 James second son of John 1.

Woburn, 1653. At Chelmsford and Groton with his parents until the attack. At Concord during the dispersion, but returned to Groton, and later removed to his lands west of the River, in what became Pepperell. m (at Groton, or perhaps recorded during the dispersion) Lydia *Longley*...

b 3 Mary, b Woburn 1654.....

b 4 Sarah, b Groton 1661.....

b 5 Ebenezer, b Groton 1666. A boy of ten when the town was burned. Lived with his mother at Concord and Woburn. Returned to Groton for a time, but left before 1707. Settled at Cambridge. Was a blacksmith: became a "learned blacksmith". Studied medicine and became "a skillful Physician and surgeon". Represented his town in General Court—more than once, I think. Was highly esteemed.

b 6 Jonathan. Youngest son of the Founder. A child when with others he escaped from his home, taken by the Indians. At Concord and Woburn. Settled near Ebenezer at Cambridge, and was "a very skillful smith, to work in Iron and brass". (E.G.)

b 7 Josiah and **b 8 Sarah**, died in infancy.

The Third Generation

The four sons of the Founder who survived infancy, namely John 2, James, Ebenezer, and Jonathan, became the heads of the four main branches of our Clan. In the more than two centuries which have elapsed since these branches separated, I have been able to note no instance in which intermarriage has occurred, though alliances between individuals of the same branch are not infrequent. For convenience of reference these branches will be designated by the letters A, B, C, and D.

A

Descendants of **b 1 John 2**, eldest son of **a 1 John 1**.

c 1 John 3. b. Concord during the dispersion, 1678. Lived in Groton. There is no record of his marriage, which probably occurred elsewhere than at Groton. He lived a full century, d 1778: hence is known as The Centennarian. He retained his physical and mental vigor to the last. In the final year of his life, with the assistance of his grand-nephew William, he compiled the Early Genealogy already referred to. It consisted of tabulated lists in diagram form—the diagram varying in different copies—with very brief notes attached to some of the names.

c 2 Daniel 3. Also b during the refugee period, date uncertain, but probably 1680. He begins a noteworthy line of Daniels.

c 3 Ebenezer 3, b Groton 1686. m Ruth, dau William Shattuck.

c 4 Jonathan, b Groton, 1689. Was a "shoemaker" and "made ye first shou ever made in Groton 1706". Was also a tanner, and paid for and tanned "William Shattuck's hyde". (William Shattuck was the father of Ruth, above.) He was also the maker and author of

"Jonathan Nutting's Accompt Book," which is still in my possession. The relic is chiefly val-

January the 28th 1725
 from the 1 1725
 Tyng and whit
 Come from baring
 Cap John Lovel and
 his men at pigwicket
 Daniell woods
 Thomas woods
 John. Left

Page from Jonathan Nutting's Account Book

uable for its Family Record, but its quaint entries are interesting as showing the current prices of most ordinary articles at that date. A pocket attached to one of the covers has many ancient business-papers, among them some receipts-in-full which release all dues, "from ye beginning of ye world unto this day".

The Family Record has been continued by various hands to the present. We select for one of the specimen

Bayer and mohair
 for ephraim Nutting
 and 2 pound
 of shonger for
 cleaver and pick
 and needles
 and all spice
 and wool
 and flou
 and a quarter of
 southern Clour
 and a knife

Page from Jonathan Nutting's Account Book

pages of this book, the one which notes the return home of certain men who had been sent to bury the remains of Captain Lovell and his men, who had fallen some weeks before, in the fight at Lovell's Pond. The famous chief, Paugus, fell in the same fight, by a shot fired by Chamberlain, a Groton man who survived.

c 5 Eleazer 3. **b Groton** 1698. m 1719, Abigail, dau John Davis.

B

Descendants of **b 2 James** 2, Second son of the Founder.

c 6 Sarah, 1681 and **c 7 Lydia**, 1686.

c 8 William, 1689, d 1712. This was a "Bonny Brier-Bush" case. The young man was greatly beloved and sorely lamented. Jonathan, above, notes that he named his first son, born later in 1712, for this young cousin.

c 9 Joanna, 1691. **c 10, Ruth**, 1693. **c 11 Elizabeth**, 1698.

c 12 James 3, 1701. The last date is not of record. Probably it fell at a transition period, while Pepperell was only a precinct.

C

Descendants of **b 5 Ebenezer**, M. D., third son of the Founder.

c 13 Jonathan 3, supposed to have m. Isabel Blood. Born 1694, d 1756. Settled on the Chicopee river, sometimes called The Quaboag, at Brimfield, founding the numerous Brimfield colony.

c 14 Ebenezer 3, settled at Cambridgeport.

c 15 Josiah and **c 16 John**, both returned to Westford, probably inheriting the lands of their

grandfather the Founder there. They were joined later by descendants of **b 1 John** 2, of Groton, whose posterity became predominant.

Besides the above, E. G. says Ebenezer's "posterity may be found at Marblehead, Gloucester, and Salem". It gives no names. But we hear of Nuttings of each of those towns, who are usually sailors; some are officers in the Rev. navy.

D

Descendants of **b 6 Jonathan**, youngest son of the Founder.

c 17 John, A.M. 3. Grad. Harvard 1712. A noted Teacher. Head Master Salem schools. Ruling Elder. A man of polish and dignity, and very likely to have valued a Coat of Arms (see p.24). Later became one of Hawthorne's predecessors in office, as Collector of the Port. He is reputed as held in high esteem. Lived to be 97.

c 18 Jonathan 3, settled at Wrentham, or Attleboro, then probably included in Wrentham. The E. G. says "His posterity at Thomaston, Maine." The only one of those with whom I have had any communication is Mrs Maggie Lermond of Thomaston, who was seeking to establish her descent from this Jonathan, but could not find certain proof.

c 19 Samuel, settled at Danvers.

c 20 James, who continued his father's business at Cambridge.

**Starred Names, 3d Generation.*

The star (*) before a name, indicates that there is no record of previous or early ancestry. After careful consideration, I am convinced that these names belong